की भेड़ों को मरीनों के साथ क्रास करके ऊन ज्यादा पैदा की है। लेकिन वह ऊन इतनी ग्रीजी होती है कि उसको डीग्रीज करने के लिये उसको मिलों में भेजा जाता है जो वापस उन लोगों को नहीं मिलती, जो शाल बनाते हैं। इसके कारण उनका व्यापार मर रहा है।

श्री सभापति : आप जल्दी से पूछ लीजिये।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगी कि इस बारे में सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ताकि यह व्यापार न मरे और डिग्रीजिंग वीवर स्वयं कर लें।

श्री के.सी. लेंका : इस बारे में उपाय करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sugar production capacity

*322. SHRI BEKAL UTSAHI.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present installed capacity of sugar in the country and what was the actual production of sugar during 1989-90 and 1990-91; and

(b) what additional production capacity is propose to be installed during the Eighth Five Year Plan period, State-wise?

THE MNISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) The present installed capacity (as on 30-11-91) of sugar industry in the country is 98.48 lakh tonnes. Actual production of sugar during the sugar years 1989-90 and 1990-91 was follows—

Sugar Year	Production (in lakh tonnes)
1989-90	109.89
1990-91	119.05

(b) The State-wise additional production capacity to be installed in the Eighth Plan period would depend on the implementation of the Letters of Intent already issued and to be issued. The break-up of the State-wise licenced capacity of 71.93 lakh tonnes, which is yet to be implemented, is given in the Annexure laid on the Table of the State. [See Appendix CLXI, Annexure No. 50.]

Import of Refractories for Vizag Steel Plant

*325. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the import of refractories worth crores of rupees for the Vizag Steel Plant are being made every year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a refractory unit has been set up close to Vizag Steel Plant which can produce refractories of international standards for use of the plant; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken by the Vizag Steel Plant to encourage manufacture of refractories by the said refractory unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The production at Visakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP) started in March, 1990 with

the commissioning of Blast Furnace No. 1. After the start of operation, the Management of VSP did not import any refractories during the year 1990-91. For its requirement during 1991-92, the Management has finalised an order for import of refractories, required for continuous casting machines, for a C.I.F. value of Rs. 2.40 crores out of a total purchase of refractory material worth Rs. 55 crores. The import of refractories by Visakhapatnam Steel Plant relate to special refractories not manufactured in the country.

(b) and (c) Andhra Pradesh Refractories Ltd. is located near Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. Orders are placed on the units which meet the specification and delivery requirements and are competitive on prices. The local units are given purchase preference by VSP, subject to their fulfilling technological requirements and price competitiveness.

Remmunerative Prices for Agricultural Produce

*327. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state what steps Government are taking to provide remunerative prices for agriculture produce?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): One of the main objectives of the Government's agricultural price policy is to ensure remunerative prices for agricultural produce. The Government have recently revised the methodology for estimation of cost of production of crops to make procurement/minimum support prices more remunerative. The CACP considers the estimates of cost of production based on the revised methodology while recommending the minimum support prices with effect from the kharif crops of 1990-91.

Further, the minimum support prices for kharif crops of 1991-92 have been suitably fixed taking into account 30 per cent rise in fertilisers prices for compensating the farmers. The prices recommended not only cover cost of production but also provide for a reasonable margin of profit. Thus, the minimum support prices fixed are more remunerative.

Sports Policy

*328. KUMARI CHANDRIKA PREMJI KENIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Sports policy in various fields to impart physical education to the youth at the grass-root level in rural and urban areas of the country;

(b) whether the Sports Authority of India has drawn any programme for involving the youth for inculcating the habit of physical exercises; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) The Resolution on National Sports Policy adopted by Government in 1984 and laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament contains the following salient features to impart physical education to youth at the grass-root level in rural and urban areas of the country:—

(i) Promotion of sports infrastructure in villages and town such as play-fields, indoor stadia etc.

(ii) Preservation of playfields and open spaces.

(iii) Promotion of Sports and Physical Education in Educational Institutes and in non-Government institutions.

(iv) Establishment of Sports Institutions with special emphasis on Physical Education.

In the overall mosaic of the education system a place has also been provided for Physical Education in order